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## High-energy side-peak emission of exciton-polariton condensates in high density regime

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In a standard semiconductor laser, electrons and holes recombine via stimulated emission to emit coherent light, in a process that is far from thermal equilibrium. Exciton-polariton condensates—sharing the same basic device structure as a semiconductor laser, consisting of quantum wells coupled to a microcavity—have been investigated primarily at densities far below the Mott density for signatures of Bose-Einstein condensation. At high densities approaching the Mott density, exciton-polariton condensates are generally thought to revert to a standard semiconductor laser, with the loss of strong coupling. Here, we report the observation of a photoluminescence sideband at high densities that cannot be accounted for by conventional semiconductor lasing. This also differs from an upper-polariton peak by the observation of the excitation power dependence in the peak-energy separation. Our interpretation as a persistent coherent electron-hole-photon coupling captures several features of this sideband, although a complete understanding of the experimental data is lacking. A full understanding of the observations should lead to a development in non-equilibrium many-body physics.

Semiconductor lasers are one of the most fascinating systems for studying quantum many-body physics in a non-equilibrium regime arising from the interplay of an interacting electron-hole-photon (e-h-p) system. In the context of an e-h-p system in a semiconductor, localized excitons are typically treated as two-level systems with no internal structure and coupled to a continuum of radiation modes confined in a two-dimensional microcavity<sup>1</sup>. On the other hand, at equilibrium without photons, there are several predicted phenomena<sup>2-6</sup> when the electron-hole (e-h) internal structure is taken into account. One example is the e-h Bardeen-Cooper-Schrieffer (BCS) phase in the high e-h density regime<sup>2,7</sup>, where the condensation of e-h Cooper pairs opens a gap around the Fermi energy in the electron and hole energy dispersions. Since such BCS physics is based on assumptions of equilibrium in e-h systems, with the complete lack of photons, it has been traditionally conceptually disconnected from semiconductor lasers (e-h-p system).

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On the other hand, the phenomenon of exciton-polariton condensation has recently gained tremendous interest<sup>8–12</sup>, while sharing the same basic structural elements with a semiconductor laser consisting of a number of quantum wells (QWs) coupled to a microcavity structure. The first characteristic difference between semiconductor lasers and exciton-polariton condensates is the lack, or presence respectively, of strong coupling between the bound e-h pairs (excitons) and cavity photons. The strong coupling between the excitons and photons result in a new quasiparticle called the exciton-polariton, which condense into the zero momentum state via stimulated cooling, rather than stimulated emission as in a standard laser<sup>10</sup>. The difference in the mechanism of coherence formation to conventional lasing has suggested that the exciton-polariton system be modelled as a non-equilibrium Bose-Einstein condensate (BEC)<sup>13</sup>, with a large number of experiments supporting this interpretation with expected properties such as superfluidity<sup>14</sup>. However, such experiments typically take place at low densities, where the exciton density is several orders of magnitude below the Mott density. At higher densities, conventional wisdom has been that strong coupling is lost, and the system reverts to a standard photon laser<sup>15,16</sup>. The mechanism of this loss of strong coupling is still not very well understood, with only a few theoretical<sup>17,18</sup> and fewer experimental works<sup>19</sup> analysing this regime in detail.

In this study, we directly probe the high density regime of exciton-polariton condensates towards the Mott density. We observe a photoluminescence (PL) sideband in the higher-energy side from the main peak. By the excitation-power dependence of the peak-energy separation, this is different from the upper-polariton peak and cannot be explained by the single-emitter model. The measured PL spectra shows that this is not taken as the conventional semiconductor lasing. Furthermore, we study the PL spectra based on the non-equilibrium e-h-p model including BCS physics, which allows for a treatment in whole regime from non-equilibrium lasing to equilibrium BECs, BCS states and in-betweens. While our measured PL spectra consist of the main peak and the high-energy one, this theory predicts the asymmetric triplet peaks. Our observation has a potential to demonstrate a strong coupling of an electron and a hole under a lasing phase and further leads to deepen non-equilibrium and dissipative many-body physics.

## Results

**Interacting electron-hole-photon (e-h-p) model.** To discuss a high density regime of an exciton-polariton system in a semiconductor microcavity, the BCS physics<sup>20–23</sup> and lasing phase, i.e., an e-h-p system in a non-equilibrium state<sup>23</sup> should be simultaneously discussed. In this section, we qualitatively and quantitatively explain the interplay between the BCS physics and lasing phase from the viewpoint of PL spectra.

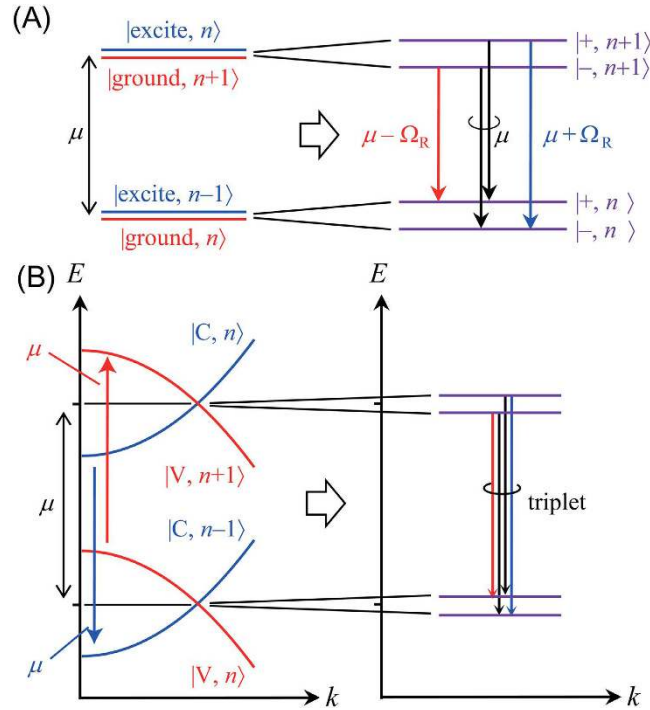
In the standard BCS theory without photons, it is well-known that the spontaneous formation of coherence opens an energy gap in the excitation spectrum, which can be described by the BCS gap equation. In the e-h-p system, the corresponding energy gap in the spectrum should exist when the coherence is developed. Energy dispersion of the photon-dressed carriers in the e-h-p system are shown in Fig. 1B. The mechanism generating the energy gap can be understood in analogy with a two-level atomic system (Fig. 1A). Dressed atom states are formed when the cavity photon field<sup>24</sup> and the two-level atom transition are in resonance and strongly coupled (say the coupling strength  $g^{\text{C}}$  and the resonance energy  $\mu$ ). The resulting dressed state energy is split into two, where the energy difference between the two energies,  $2g^{\text{C}}(n)^{1/2}$  for the total excitation number  $n$ , corresponds to the rate of the coherent energy transfer between the two-level system and the cavity photon field. As  $n$  increases, their coherent energy transfer occurs more rapidly; therefore, the energy splitting becomes large. In the limit of large  $n$ , the four possible radiative transitions from  $n+1$  to  $n$  sectors generate three emission peaks at  $\mu$  and  $\mu \pm \Omega_{\text{R}}$  (two of them degenerate at  $\mu$ , and  $\Omega_{\text{R}} \approx 2g^{\text{C}}(n)^{1/2}$ ). This is the cavity system version of the Mollow triplet in resonance fluorescence<sup>25,26</sup>. We point out that the Mollow triplet is a direct signature of the coherent coupling between the matter and light fields, i.e. strong coupling. In the present e-h-p system, the corresponding energy gap is observed around the momentum where the valence band with  $n+1$  photons and the conduction band with  $n$  photons coincide (resonance condition), i.e. when there appears coherence (Fig. 1B). However, the gap formation is not only by the standard Rabi splitting due to the strong light field<sup>24</sup> (large  $n$ ), but further assisted by the BCS e-h Coulomb correlations<sup>21,22,27–29</sup>. In the same way as the standard Mollow triplet with a single atom, the energy gap will show the Mollow-type triplet, which becomes a signature of coherence of the photons with the e-h system and direct evidence of strong coupling.

In what follows, we have employed the recently developed formalism described in ref. 23 in order to investigate the equilibrium and non-equilibrium nature of the polariton condensate in the high-density regime. In this formalism, electrons (the energy dispersion  $\hbar\omega_{e,k}$ ), holes (the energy dispersion  $\hbar\omega_{h,k}$ ), and photons (the energy dispersion  $\hbar\omega_{\text{ph},k}$ ) are explicitly treated with the Coulomb interactions between carriers ( $U_q$ ) and the light-matter coupling ( $g$ ) within the dipole approximation. One of the advantages of this approach is the applicability to high-density regimes because electrons and holes are explicitly treated with their Coulomb interactions, in contrast to the other approaches assuming excitons as bosonic particles such as dissipative Gross-Pitaevskii equations. By taking into account the pumping baths and the vacuum photon bath, a closed set of equations for the cavity photon field  $a_0$ , the polarization function  $p_k$ , and the number of electrons  $n_{e,k}$  and holes  $n_{h,k}$  can be derived<sup>17,18</sup> within the Hartree-Fock (HF) approximation for the steady state as

$$\partial_t a_0 = 0 = -i\xi_{\text{ph},0}a_0 + ig\sum_k p_k - \kappa a_0, \quad (1)$$

$$\partial_t p_k = 0 = -i[\tilde{\xi}_{e,k} + \tilde{\xi}_{h,k}]p_k - i\Delta_k N_k - 2\gamma[p_k - p_k^0], \quad (2)$$

$$\partial_t n_{e(h),k} = 0 = -2\text{Im}[\Delta_k p_k^*] - 2\gamma[n_{e(h),k} - n_{e(h),k}^0], \quad (3)$$



**Figure 1.** Energy diagrams of the dressed states in the two level emitter (A) and the e–h–p dispersion (B). In the left panel of (B), the dipole coupling to the cavity photons and the e–h attractive Coulomb interactions are neglected, while it is include in the right panel. In this case, the electron band (the solid blue curve) is mixed with the  $+\hbar\omega_0$ -shifted hole band (the dashed red curve). In the same manner, the hole band (the solid red curve) is mixed with the  $-\hbar\omega_0$ -shifted electron band (the dashed blue curve). The triplet spectrum is formed in a certain wavenumber regime, where the valence band of the  $n + 1$  total excitation numbers and the conduction band of the  $n$  coincide.

Here,  $\hbar\xi_{\text{ph},k} \equiv \hbar\omega_{\text{ph},k} - \mu$  and  $\hbar\tilde{\xi}_{e(h),k} \equiv \hbar\omega_{e(h),k} - \sum_{q \neq k} U_{q-k} n_{e(h),k} - \mu/2$  are the (Coulomb-renormalized) energies of the particles measured on a rotating frame with an oscillation frequency  $\mu$ ,  $N_k \equiv n_{e,k} + n_{h,k} - 1$  is the population inversion,  $\Delta_k \equiv g^* a_0 + \hbar^{-1} \sum_{q \neq k} U_{q-k} p_q$  is the generalized Rabi frequency which represents coherence of the system,  $\kappa$  is the photon loss rate, and  $\gamma$  is the thermalization rate of the e–h system. Here, we note that  $\mu$  can be viewed as an additional unknown variable because the oscillations of  $a_0$  and  $p_k$  can be eliminated if  $\mu$  is appropriately determined. Equations (1–3) are formally the same as the Maxwell–semiconductor–Bloch equations (MSBE) under the relaxation time approximation (RTA) but the major difference is that  $p_k^0$  and  $n_{e(h),k}^0$  are given by

$$p_k^0 = i \int \frac{d[\hbar\nu]}{2\pi} \{G_{12,k}^R(\nu)[1 - f_h^B(-\nu)] - G_{21,k}^R(\nu)f_e^B(\nu)\} \tag{4}$$

$$n_{e(h),k}^0 = i \int \frac{d[\hbar\nu]}{2\pi} f_{e(h)}^B(\nu) A_{11(22)}(\pm\nu; \mathbf{k}) \tag{5}$$

through the retarded Green’s function,

$$G_k^R(\nu) = \begin{pmatrix} \hbar\nu - \hbar\tilde{\xi}_{e,k} + i\hbar\gamma & \hbar\Delta_k \\ \hbar\Delta_k^* & \hbar\nu + \hbar\tilde{\xi}_{h,k} + i\hbar\gamma \end{pmatrix}^{-1}, \tag{6}$$

the single particle spectral function,

$$A_{\alpha\alpha'}(\nu; \mathbf{k}) = i[G_{\alpha\alpha',k}^R(\nu) - G_{\alpha'\alpha,k}^{R*}(\nu)] \tag{7}$$

and the Fermi distribution function in the electron (hole) pumping bath,  $f_{e(h)}^B(\nu) \equiv [\exp\{\beta[\hbar\nu - (\mu_{e(h)}^B - \mu/2)]\} + 1]^{-1}$ , with the chemical potential  $\mu_{e(h)}^B$  and inverse temperature  $\beta (\equiv k_B T)$ . As a result, if  $\omega_{e,k} = \omega_{h,k}$  is assumed with  $\mu_e^B = \mu_h^B$ , and  $\gamma$  and  $T$  are assumed to be small for simplicity (all assumed hereafter unless otherwise specified), the above equations result in the BCS gap equation when (I)  $\min[2\hbar E_k] \gtrsim \mu_B - \mu$  (quasi-equilibrium) with  $\mu_B \equiv \mu_e^B + \mu_h^B$ . In contrast, the MSBE under the RTA, which describes

semiconductor lasers, can be recovered when (II)  $\mu_B - \mu \gtrsim \min[2\hbar E_k]$  (lasing; non-equilibrium). This formalism is referred to as the BEC-BCS-LASER crossover theory within the HF approximation.

Here we find from Eqs (6) and (7) the single particle spectral functions for electrons (holes) are given by

$$A_{11(22)}(\nu; \mathbf{k}) = 2 |u_{\mathbf{k}}|^2 \frac{\hbar\gamma}{[\hbar\nu \mp \hbar E_{\mathbf{k}}]^2 + [\hbar\gamma]^2} + 2 |v_{\mathbf{k}}|^2 \frac{\hbar\gamma}{[\hbar\nu \pm \hbar E_{\mathbf{k}}] + [\hbar\gamma]^2}, \quad (8)$$

having peaks at  $\nu = \pm E_{\mathbf{k}}$  given by

$$E_{\mathbf{k}} \equiv \sqrt{[\tilde{\xi}_{\text{eh},\mathbf{k}}^+]^2 + |\Delta_{\mathbf{k}}|^2}, \quad (9)$$

and weights,  $|u_{\mathbf{k}}|^2$  and  $|v_{\mathbf{k}}|^2$  respectively, given by the Bogoliubov coefficients,

$$u_{\mathbf{k}} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\tilde{\xi}_{\text{eh},\mathbf{k}}^+}{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}}, \quad v_{\mathbf{k}} \equiv e^{i\theta_{\mathbf{k}}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\tilde{\xi}_{\text{eh},\mathbf{k}}^+}{2E_{\mathbf{k}}}} \quad (10)$$

where  $\tilde{\xi}_{\text{eh},\mathbf{k}}^+ \equiv [\tilde{\xi}_{\text{e},\mathbf{k}} + \tilde{\xi}_{\text{h},\mathbf{k}}]/2$  and  $\theta_{\mathbf{k}} \equiv \arg(\Delta_{\mathbf{k}})$ . In Eqs (8)–(10), it is important to notice the remarkable similarities to the standard BCS theory describing superconductors. These single particle spectral functions describe the renormalized single particle energies, and it is well-known that gaps are opened around the energy  $\pm\mu/2$  with the magnitude of  $\min[2\hbar E_k]$  (the minimum of  $2\hbar E_k$  when the wavenumber  $k$  is scanned). The picture shown in Fig. 1(B) can thus be obtained, and one can now notice that the Mollow's dressed picture in semiconductor is conceptually connected to the gaps in the BCS theory. However, we have to emphasize that the unknown variables in Eqs (8–10) are determined by the BEC-BCS-LASER crossover theory rather than the BCS theory. The PL spectra shown later can be roughly discussed with the knowledge of the steady state populations in Eqs (1–3), and the single-particle spectral functions (with the energy dispersion  $E = \pm E_{\mathbf{k}}$ ) in Eq. (8), while they are calculated from the photon Green's function in the practical numerical simulation (see Supplementary Information S3.3).

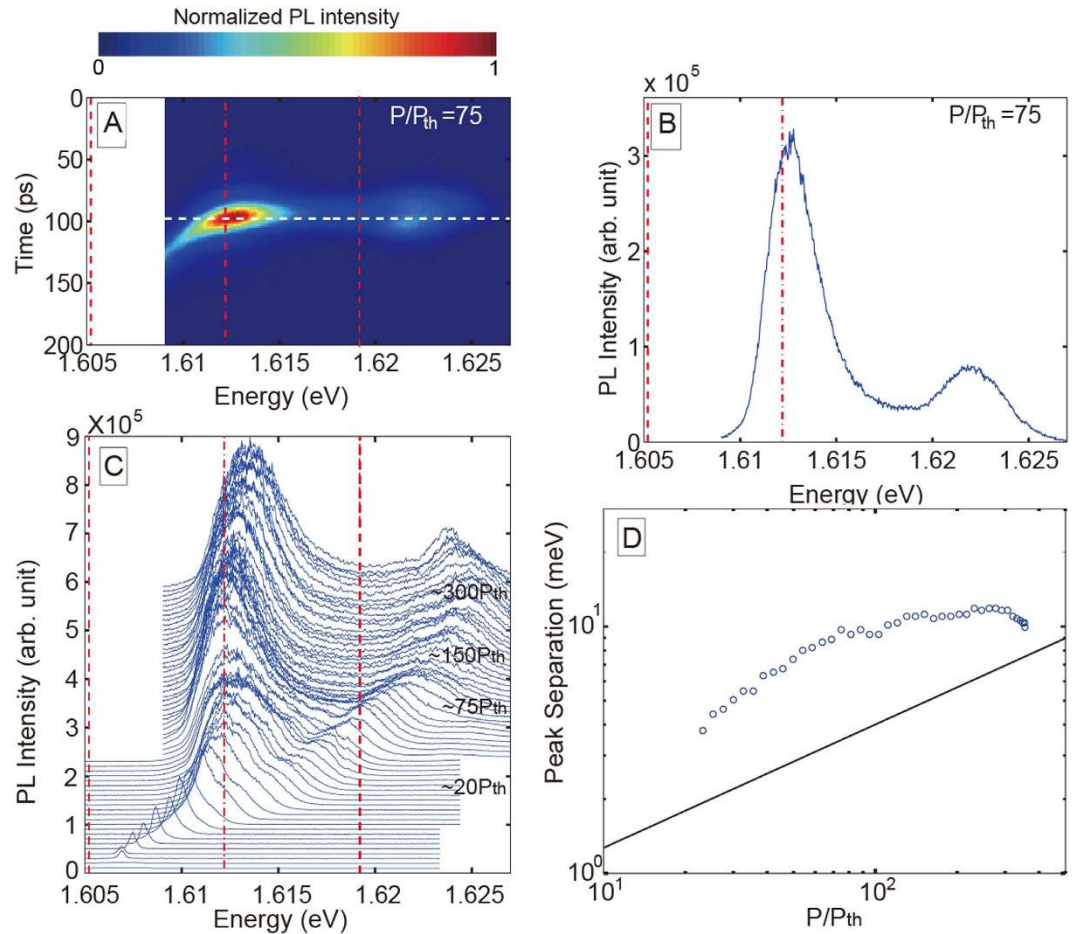
**Experiment.** The time evolution of the PL spectra of the high density exciton-polariton condensates after a pulse excitation is studied by using a streak camera as shown in Fig. 2. Figure 2A is an example of the time-resolved PL spectra obtained at strong pump power ( $P/P_{\text{th}} = 75$ ) as a function of time after a triggering pulse's arrival at the streak camera, where the strong PL signal is observed at around an instant (Time~100 ps) with a strong main peak at 1.612 eV and an extra high-energy peak at 1.622 eV (the PL spectra at the instant is shown in Fig. 2B). The strong emission is followed by a relaxation decay of a hundred picosecond timescale. During the decay processes, the emission intensity decreases, while the main emission peak energy gradually decreases and is considered to approach finally to that of the lower polariton (LP) ground state (The decay process is focused in Fig. S9 in the Supplementary Information).

A remarkable finding, which is the main focus of this paper, is the emergence of an extra high-energy side peak, which is found only under strong pumping far above the condensation threshold,  $P/P_{\text{th}} \gtrsim 20$ . This is clearly seen in Fig. 2C, a collection of such time-resolved PL spectra (at the instant of strong emission, similarly to Fig. 2B) taken at various pump power,  $0.6 < P/P_{\text{th}} < 340$ . The blue shift is observed in the energies of the two peak emissions (main and side) as the pump power increases, and the main peak approaches the bare cavity photon energy (or slightly above it) at the highest pump power. The feature found in the main emission peak is consistent with past predictions of a high density polariton state<sup>1,20–22,30</sup> and also with our simulation. As for this high-energy side peak, the emission energy increases with the pump power, and is clearly different from that of the upper polariton (UP) since it gradually evolves from the main peak energy (as predicted for cavity system in ref. 25). The pump power dependence of the energy separation from the main peak is shown in Fig. 2D. In contrast to the main peak, these observations as for the high-energy side peak require further explanation, since it is far beyond the prediction of literature; it is widely believed that the polariton condensate change its nature to conventional photon lasing at high density, and conventional photon lasing does not result in such a high-energy side peak. The deviation from the conventional photon lasing has also been supported by the temperature dependence of the PL in the same sample<sup>19</sup>.

This side peak with the pump-power dependent peak separation reminds us of Mollow triplet spectra in coherently driven two-level emitters discussed above (resonance fluorescence). Actually, the Mollow-triplet side-peak separation is known to have a square-root dependency on the pump power which is not too far from our observation (the square root dependency is shown by a black solid line in Fig. 2D). Of course, a considerable deviation from the square root dependency is not surprising as it is also seen in the theoretical results in the Supplementary Material. Before all, our emission sources are semiconductor carriers much more complicated than single two-level atom systems due to e.g. the dispersion, dephasing, higher-order Coulomb effects including carrier-induced relaxation, and carrier heating etc. However, the most mysterious deviation from the conventional resonance fluorescence is that the low-energy side peak theoretically predicted<sup>22,23,25</sup> is missing at any excitation power in our experiments.

**Comparison between experiment and theory.** Now, let's see what predictions on the PL spectra can be drawn from the simulation by our interacting e-h-p model, and then, compare them with our observation of the high-energy side peak emission.

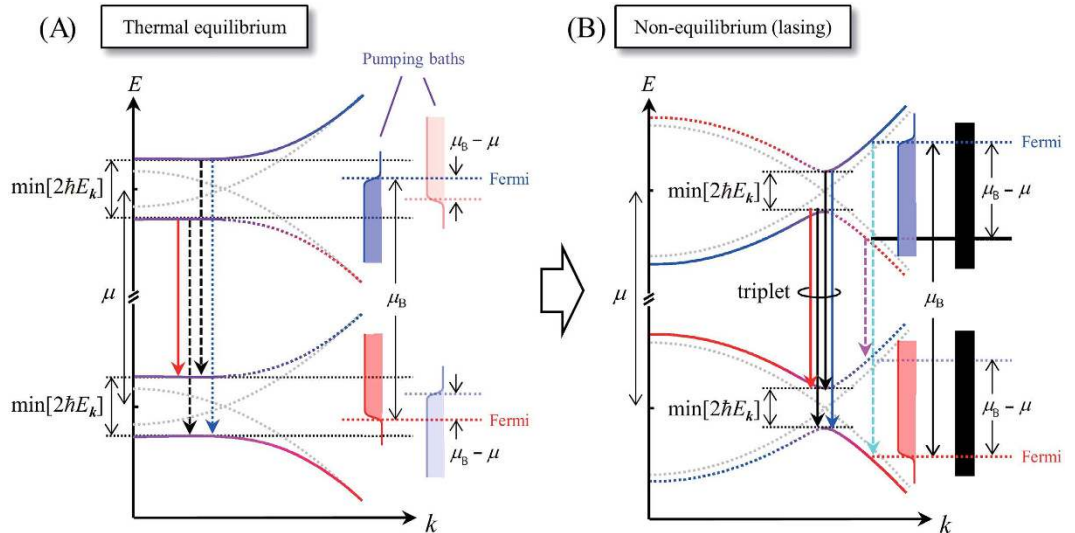
Our theory predicts that the system is in quasi-equilibrium in the low-excitation regime when the quasi-equilibrium condition (I) is satisfied. This condition, (I) the gap energy ( $=\min[2\hbar E_k]$ ) is larger than the difference  $\mu_B - \mu$ , means that the Fermi level of the pumping bath does not exceed the energy gap as shown in



**Figure 2. Time-resolved spectroscopy of the photoluminescence.** (A) PL spectrum of excitation density at  $75P_{th}$ , where the threshold pump laser power  $P_{th}$  of 2.9 mW is determined from the nonlinear PL increase of the LP ground state. Horizontal and vertical axes represent energy and time, respectively. The origin of the time axis is not the pump laser pulse arrival time but the time of the trigger pulse arrival at the streak camera. (B) Cross-section of PL spectrum at the horizontal dotted line of (A) giving the maximum PL intensity. Vertical axis is PL intensity while horizontal axis corresponds to PL energy. (C) Excitation density dependence of the PL spectra from  $0.6 P_{th}$  to  $340 P_{th}$ . The time of the maximum PL intensity at each excitation density is extracted. As pump power increases, increasing offsets are added to the spectra to allow them to be distinguished. The lowest curves corresponding to PL below  $P_{th}$  are much weaker, therefore, they are shown as almost horizontal lines. The red dot-dashed line and the red dashed lines represent the energy of the cavity photon mode (1.612 eV) and the energies of the ground states of the UP (1.619 eV) and LP (1.605 eV) far below  $P_{th}$ , respectively. The photosensitive area of the CCD camera attached to our streak camera limits the observed width. Therefore, as high-energy peak shifts to higher-energy as pump power increases, plotted energy area changes. (D) Experimental energy separation between the two peaks at the instance of maximum PL (as in Fig. 2B). Horizontal axis shows the pump power normalized by the power giving the condensation threshold. The two peaks are visible above around  $20 P_{th}$  as seen in (C). Therefore, (D) shows plots beginning at the corresponding pump power. Square root dependence is shown in black solid line for reference. The corresponding theoretical treatment is in Fig. 4 and the Supplementary Material.

Fig. 3A. In this case, it is expected that the high-energy peak in the triplet does not become bright since the carriers cannot be supplied to the renormalized-band states above the gap (namely, the emission channel at  $E > \mu + \min[2\hbar E_k]$  is closed). In contrast, in the high-excitation regime, the e-h-p system behaves differently from it would in the low-excitation regime, and the system enters the non-equilibrium regime when another condition (II) is satisfied; the difference  $\mu_B - \mu$  becomes larger than the gap energy,  $\min[2\hbar E_k]$ . In this case, the pumping baths can supply the carriers above the energy gap (Fig. 3B). Once this condition is satisfied, the emission channel at  $E > \mu + \min[2\hbar E_k]$  would be opened and the high-energy side peak emission begins to occur. These expectations are indeed confirmed by the simulated PL spectra shown in Fig. 4A,B, respectively, under the quasi-equilibrium (I) and non-equilibrium (II) conditions (the small but nonzero high-energy side peak intensity in Fig. 4A is due to the non-zero thermal/quantum fluctuations). From this observation, a short conclusion from our e-h-p model is drawn; the bright high-energy side peak emission occurs only in the non-equilibrium condition.



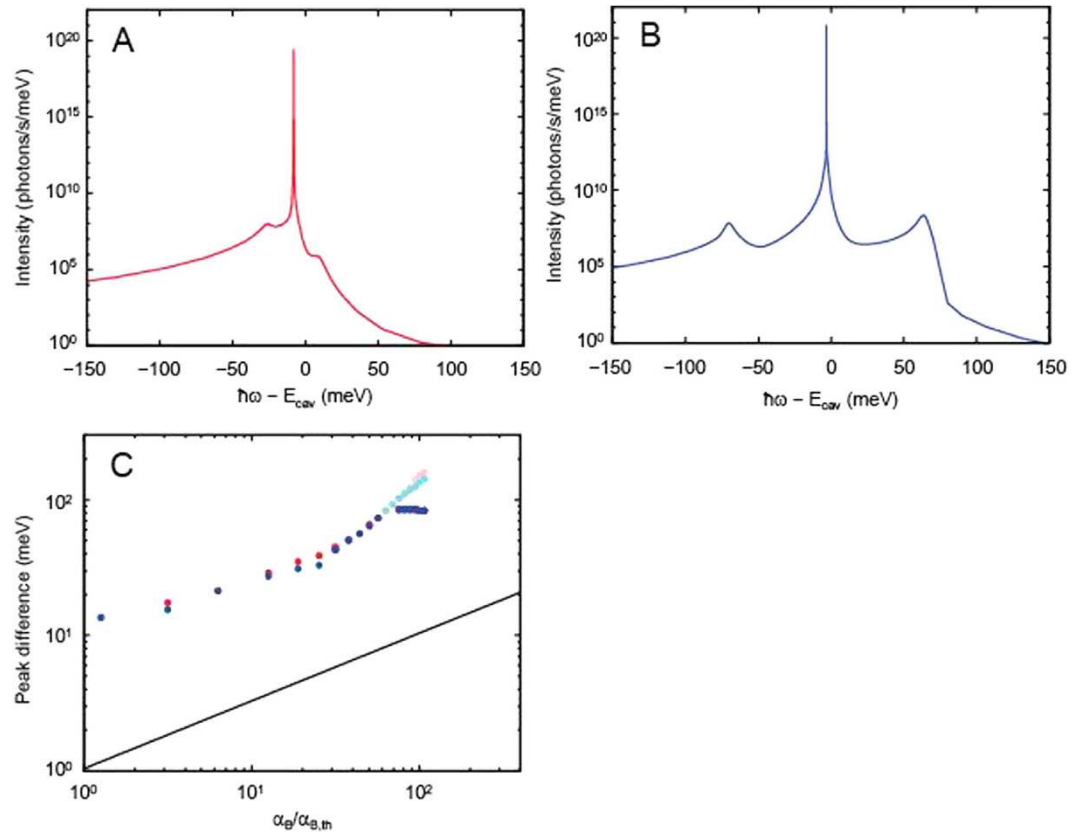


**Figure 3.** Energy diagrams of the e-h-p system at thermal equilibrium (A) and non-equilibrium (B). Equilibrium (non-equilibrium) corresponding to low (high) excitation densities. In the low density regime, the high-energy peak of triplet is not visible since the excitation supplied from the pumping bath cannot exceed the gap, while it is visible at high density (panel B).

We note, however, that many-body effects also play an important role in the simulated PL spectra. In semiconductor materials (with no cavity), it is well known that e-h Coulomb interactions can cause significant enhancement of the PL intensity around the Fermi edge at low temperature, even for a plasma state<sup>31,32</sup>. As found in our previous studies on the carrier population and optical gain spectra<sup>17,18</sup>, this effect was shown to survive also in our case (Fig. 4B). Furthermore, the Fermi-edge enhancement becomes more pronounced when the difference of the Fermi energies ( $\sim \mu_B$ ) roughly coincides with the energy separation ( $\mu + \min[2\hbar E_k]$ ) between the upper and lower edges of the gaps (see also Fig. 3)<sup>18</sup>. As a result, the high-energy peak is further enhanced and exceeds the low energy peak when  $\mu_B - \mu \sim \min[2\hbar E_k]$  in our calculations. It is also instructive to note that  $\mu_B - \mu \sim \min[2\hbar E_k]$  is satisfied at the pump power where the system crosses over from the quasi-equilibrium states into lasing states<sup>17</sup>. Therefore, we can draw the second conclusion; the PL spectra exhibits asymmetric triplets with stronger high-energy side peak (than the low-energy side peak) near the crossover regime into lasing (see also Fig. 9(d) of ref. 18). We note that such asymmetric PL spectra are never obtained for non-interacting two-level atom models (see also the Supplementary Information and Fig. S6), showing an impact of the many-body effect present in highly-excited e-h-p systems. By seeing the result, we have to recognize that our theoretical results show a large quantitative discrepancy from the measured PL spectra, since the latter exhibit only the main and high-energy side peak emissions with the missing low-energy side-peak emission. However, it is also interesting to notice a qualitative similarity between the theory and experiment, the non-monotonic pump-power dependence of the high-energy peak separation (theory: blue points in Fig. 4C, and experiments: Fig. 2D); the energy separation (i.e. the gap,  $\min[2\hbar E_k]$ , in theory) increases with pump power, but decreases eventually at too strong pumping. If the gap is regarded as the binding energy of e-h pairs, the simulation result also implies that the e-h pair binding survives at strong pumping above the crossover into lasing<sup>17</sup>, and gradually quenches with increasing pump power where the e-h plasma is eventually formed.

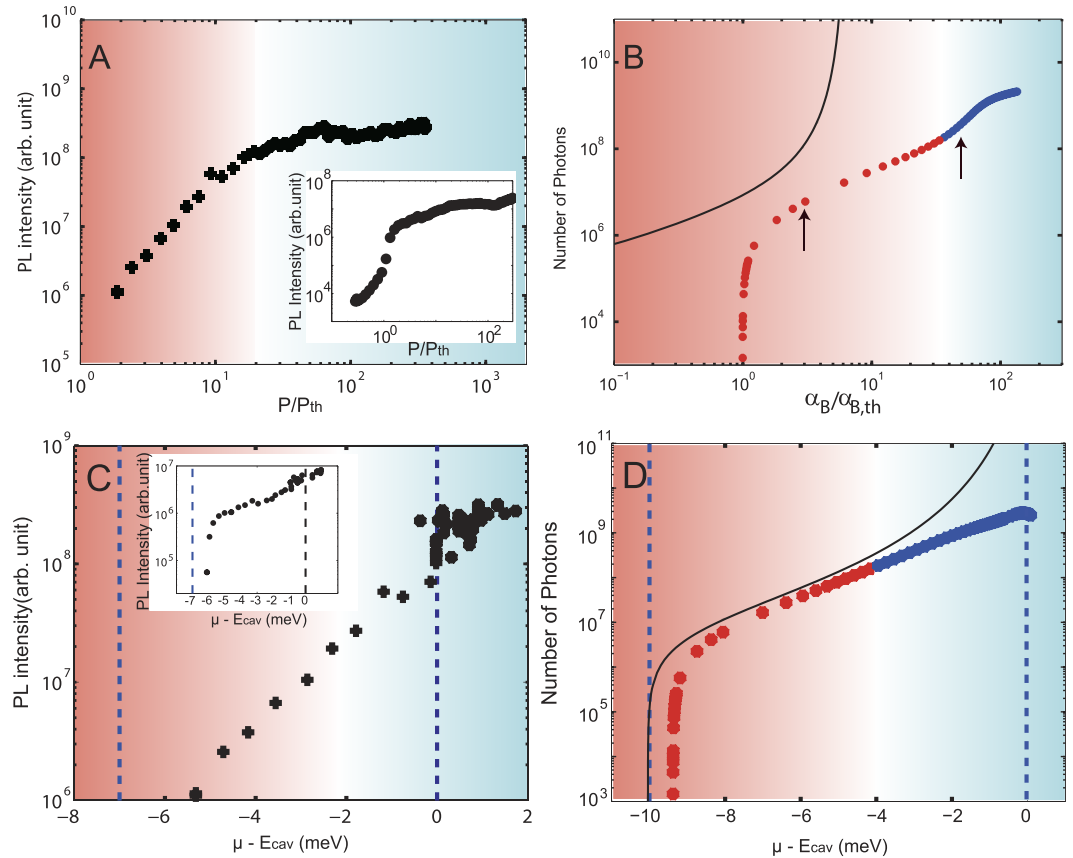
Next, let us study whether the non-equilibrium condition, which is the requirement for the high-energy side peak to be found in our theory, is satisfied or not in the experiments, especially in the high-excitation regime. For this purpose, in Fig. 5A, we show the pump-power dependence of the PL intensity obtained in experiments. The second nonlinear increase in the PL intensity as reported in various studies<sup>9,15,16,33–35</sup> is not seen in our experiments, even at our highest available pump power. This also implies that conventional photon lasing with e-h plasma gain does not occur here<sup>19</sup>. A discrepancy exists between the experimental and theoretical PL intensities (Fig. 5A,B) regarding whether the second nonlinear increase occurs. We should discuss this point more carefully from the theoretical viewpoint; the simulation results depend on the parameters; roughly speaking, the second nonlinear increase (namely, the second threshold) is less visible for larger broadening factors by increasing  $T$ ,  $\gamma$ , and  $\kappa$ , which is understood by the precise criteria (including these parameters) for the quasi-equilibrium/non-equilibrium conditions; there is a crossover regime between them, i.e.  $\min[2\hbar E_k] (2\hbar\gamma + 2k_B T) \lesssim \mu_B - \mu \lesssim \min[2\hbar E_k] + (2\hbar\gamma + 2k_B T)$ , and therefore, the threshold feature becomes clear only if the crossover regime is negligibly small. We verified this understanding by simulating the temperature dependence of the PL intensity (not shown). The third conclusion drawn from this consideration is that the second nonlinear increase of the PL intensity cannot be a good clue indicating that the system transitions into the non-equilibrium regime. Here, we would like to add as well that the second nonlinear increase is not necessarily related to the e-h pair breaking, as already shown in ref. 17.

In order to clarify whether the e-h-p systems were in the quasi-equilibrium or non-equilibrium conditions in our experiments, the dependence of the PL intensity on the PL energy of the main peak ( $\mu$  in theory) is shown in



**Figure 4. Numerical results for the spectral properties.** (A,B) Calculated photoluminescence spectrum  $I_{\text{SS}}^{\text{inc}}(\omega, \mathbf{q} = 0)$  at  $\mu_B - E_{\text{LP}} = 5$  meV ((A), low excitation density) and 80 meV ((B), high excitation density) indicated by the arrows in Fig. 5B. The experimental energy separation between the two peaks are an order of magnitude smaller than the calculated values. This discrepancy may be caused by dephasing and polariton–polariton scattering processes not taken into account in our theory. (C) Energy separation between the main peak and the side-band peaks as a function of the pumping strength  $\alpha_B \equiv \mu_B - E_{\text{LP}}$ . In order to compare the results with the experiments,  $\alpha_B$  is again normalized by its threshold value  $\alpha_{B,\text{th}} \equiv \mu_{B,\text{th}} - E_{\text{LP}} (= 1.64$  meV). The blue (red) points denote the difference in energy positions between the higher-energy (lower-energy) sideband and the main peak, the transitions of which are indicated by the blue (red) and black arrows in Fig. 3. We note that, under the lasing conditions, the calculated spectra exhibit two additional weak peaks (not shown), corresponding to the aqua and pink transitions in Fig. 3(b). We therefore plot the energy separation between the main peak and the two additional peaks by aqua and pink in panel (C). The PL intensities of the two additional peaks are smaller than that of the high-energy peak by blue. Therefore, the discussion about the existence of those peaks are not given in the text. The black solid line is a guide for the eye proportional to  $(\alpha_B/\alpha_{B,\text{th}})^{1/2}$ .

Fig. 5C,D. As shown above, under the quasi-equilibrium condition ( $\mu_B - \mu \lesssim \min[2\hbar E_k]$ ), the e-h-p system is described within the thermal equilibrium theory, where the main peak energy  $\mu$  is regarded as the chemical potential of the e-h-p systems. In this case, the cavity photon number should diverge when  $\mu$  approaches the bare cavity energy<sup>21</sup> (the right vertical dashed line) as plotted by a black line in Fig. 5D. This divergence originates from the basic physics of thermal-equilibrium theory of bosons, which are photons in our case. This prediction leads to a criterion to distinguish between the quasi-equilibrium and non-equilibrium states; if one finds non-divergent PL intensity with the main emission energy ( $=\mu$ ) reaching the bare cavity energy, it gives a proof to show the system is in the non-equilibrium. In the theoretical result (filled circles in Fig. 5D), a large discrepancy from the thermal equilibrium result (a black line) is found as  $\mu$  approaches the bare cavity energy, where the system is found to be in the non-equilibrium. The beginning point of this discrepancy ( $\mu - E_{\text{cav}} \sim -4$  meV) indicates the crossover regime between the quasi-equilibrium and non-equilibrium, which fully agrees with that obtained directly from the condition  $\mu_B - \mu \sim \min[2\hbar E_k]$  (the two different regimes indicated by the red and blue plots in Fig. 5D). The experimental data in Fig. 5C clearly shows non-divergent PL intensity even when the main peak energy ( $\mu$ ) reaches the bare cavity energy. Therefore, we can safely state that the observed PL data taken at the regime ( $\mu \sim E_{\text{cav}}$ ) come from the non-equilibrium states of the e-h-p system. Furthermore, we show the region containing a high-energy side peak in the PL spectra by the blue shaded areas for both the experiments (Fig. 5C) and theory (Fig. 5D). Especially for the experimental results in Fig. 5C, the shaded area with the high-energy side peak energy largely overlaps with the theoretically supported non-equilibrium regime ( $\mu \geq E_{\text{cav}}$ ). This consistency partly supports our theoretical interpretation of the high-energy side peak. However, by comparing Fig. 5C with Fig. 5D, we have to stress that the theoretical and experimental data do not fit quantitatively.



**Figure 5.** Pump-power dependences of the PL intensities (A) (experiment) and (B) (theory) and the PL energy dependences of the main peak (C) (experiment) and (D) (theory). (A) PL intensity at the time of maximum PL where spectral integration is performed. The inset shows time-integrated data of peak PL intensity. (B) Number of photons inside the cavity as a function of the pumping level normalized by the threshold value  $\alpha_{B,th} = \mu_{B,th} - E_{LP}$  for a cavity decay rate of  $\hbar\kappa = 100 \mu\text{eV}$ . The solid black curve corresponds to complete thermal equilibrium theory ( $\kappa = 0, \gamma = 0^+$ ). The arrows in the panel indicate the numbers of photons for the photoluminescence spectra shown in Fig. 4A,B. (C) Experimental time-resolved data, focusing on the high-excitation regime, used to observe the behaviour around the cavity photon energy, where the spectral integration is performed. The inset shows the peak PL intensity from time-integrated measurements. (D) Calculated results. The vertical dashed lines of panel (C,D) are the LP and the cavity photon energy far below  $P_{th}$ . The red (blue) shaded areas (and also the dots in panels (B,D)) indicate that the system is at quasi-equilibrium (non-equilibrium). In the experiment (A,C), the crossover into non-equilibrium is judged by the appearance of the high-energy peak. However, since it is difficult to decide the crossover point clearly at a specific pump power due to the gradual appearance of the high-energy peak as shown in Fig. 2C, plots are given in black while gradual crossover is shown by shaded background from red to blue. The LP energy position of (C):  $-7 \text{ meV}$  and (D)  $-10 \text{ meV}$  are different since normal mode splitting of the experiment is  $14 \text{ meV}$  while that of theoretical calculation is  $20 \text{ meV}$ . However, the argument remains the same as long as the degree of normal splitting is on the same order. In other words, the qualitative feature is the same when the energy scale is normalized by the normal mode splitting.

## Discussion

In conclusion, we have performed a study of high density exciton-polariton condensates towards the Mott density and observed a high-energy sideband PL. We have compared this to a theory of non-equilibrium e-h-p system, generalizing polariton BCS theory to the non-equilibrium regime. After the comparison, several disagreements between our experiment and theory still exist. We point out that this theory is only one possible explanation of the physics observed in our experiment. Further work would be required to show that the observations are consistent with other possible explanations, some of which are discussed below.

Here, we add some discussions on the discrepancy between the theory and experiments, and mention some important factors and the effects which are neglected in our model. One is the observed relaxation dynamics after a pulse excitation (Fig. 2A), while the theory is dealing with the stationary state. Therefore, whether the stationary condition is fulfilled remains questionable. If the relaxation time to the (transient) stationary state (corresponding to Time  $\sim 100 \text{ ps}$  in Fig. 2A) is taken into account, the high-energy peak emission could be enhanced, since the carriers initially supplied from the high-energy region. Dephasing omitted in our mean-field theory is known to enhance the emission from off-resonant modes (the side-peak emission in our case) in cavity-QED research<sup>36–39</sup>.



It is also well-known to destroy coherence and reduce the gap (the peak separation in our case) in the condensed matter research. Besides, the spontaneous emission from the quantum wells directly into free space was also neglected in our theory. Taking all these effects into account in the theory might reduce the large quantitative discrepancy from the experimental results, which is far beyond the scope of this paper.

One may seek for the origin of the high-energy side peak by other explanations different from our coherent e-h-p coupling scenario. In particular, the single-emitter Mollow triplet in the presence of detuning and dephasing has been shown to give an asymmetric Mollow spectrum<sup>40</sup>. However, our experiments were performed at high densities towards the Mott density. Therefore, it is essential to take into account of the underlying Fermionic nature of the electrons and holes together with their Coulomb interaction. While a single-emitter Mollow triplet under suitable conditions may have superficial similarities, we believe that it is less plausible than the theoretical analysis we have presented in this work.

Another scenario would be for instance that the upper energy peak could be the band to band transition, with the lower energy peak being the bare cavity mode. We believe that it is unlikely that the band-edge emission account for the upper energy peak as the renormalized band edge is lower in energy than the cavity resonance (=QW exciton resonance) in this high density regime<sup>27</sup>. In contrast, the Fermi-edge emission, which was actually observed in Kim *et al.*<sup>41</sup> in highly-excited semiconductor QWs without coupling to a cavity by using a streak camera, can be a possible candidate for our upper energy peak. For this scenario, the Fermi-edge should lower as time proceeds due to the radiation decay, hence, the emission energy should show a red shift, e.g., from 1.622 eV to 1.612 eV in Fig. 2A. In this case, there are two possibilities: (i) the red shift of the Fermi-edge emission energy is very fast and occurs within the time resolution of our streak camera. This could be possible because the radiative decay rate should be higher than Kim *et al.* in our system with the microcavity and higher excitation density. (ii) the red shift of the emission energy occurs in a time scale longer than the time-resolution. In the former case (i), the observed PL spectra at the emission time should consist of a strong emission at cavity energy 1.612 eV plus a broad tail spread between 1.622 eV and 1.612 eV, which is quite different from the observed PL spectra with clear two peaks (e.g. Fig. 2B). Thus, this possibility can be safely excluded. In the latter case (ii), the red shift should have been observed by our streak camera. However, our experimental data does not exhibit such red shift (as in Fig. 2A), at any pump power with a well-defined side peak. Therefore, the latter possibility is also excluded. In either case, the Fermi-edge emission does not account for the observed high-energy side peak.

On the other hand, this absence of the red shift of the high-energy peak (as in Fig. 2A) does not contradict with our coherent e-h-p coupling scenario. In our theory, the high-energy peak emission occurs only if the Fermi-edge ( $=\mu_B - \mu$ , measured from the main emission) is close to the gap energy, whereas the gap energy robustly stays at the same energy position as long as the strong main peak emission exists (the intensity  $\sim \kappa |a_0|^2$ ). As time proceeds, the Fermi-edge is quickly lowered and detuned from the gap energy. This violates the requirement for the emission to occur, resulting in a sudden quench of the upper energy emission as found in Fig. 2A.

## Methods

We used an AlAs/AlGaAs distributed Bragg reflector microcavity sample in which 12 GaAs quantum wells (QWs) are embedded at central antinodes of the cavity photon field<sup>19,42</sup>. The number of top (bottom) layers used to obtain the PL from the top surface is 16 (20). The 12 QWs are divided into 3 groups and positioned at the 3 highest mode intensity antinodes of the microcavity. The detuning between the microcavity photon energy and the QW exciton at around 1.612 eV is close to zero at the 8 K temperature of the present work; the normal mode splitting at zero in-plane momentum is 14 meV. A mode-locked Ti:Sapphire laser with a 76-MHz repetition rate and an energy around 1.67 eV is used as the pump laser to utilize its 3-ps pulse width for the above-band excitation. The laser injection angle into the sample is around 50–60° from the normal which corresponds to  $k \sim 7 \times 10^4/\text{cm}^{18}$ . The pump laser energy is set to maximize the injection rate into the sample reflection dip due to the cavity photon mode. The PL from the sample is focused onto the entrance slit of a spectrometer attached in front of a streak camera or a time-integrated CCD camera by an objective lens and subsequent lenses, and then is reflected at the grating to extract PL energy. In this study, the central area (about  $1.2 \mu\text{m} \times 1 \mu\text{m}$ ) of the pump laser spot with  $\sim 50 \mu\text{m}$  diameter is selected by the horizontal and vertical slits of the spectrometer and the streak camera. Hence, the outside of the central area with significantly different pumping intensities do not affect the observed signal.

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## Author Contributions

T.H. performed optical experiments. M.Y. performed theoretical calculations. A.L., S.H. and A.F. grew and fabricated the sample. T.H. and Y.Y. designed the experiment. M.Y., K.K., T.B., N.I., Y.S. and T.O. prepared the theoretical work. T.H. and Y.M. analysed data. T.H., M.Y., K.K., Y.S. and T.B. prepared the manuscript. T.O., S.H. and Y.Y. led the discussion. Y.Y. organized this work.

## Additional Information

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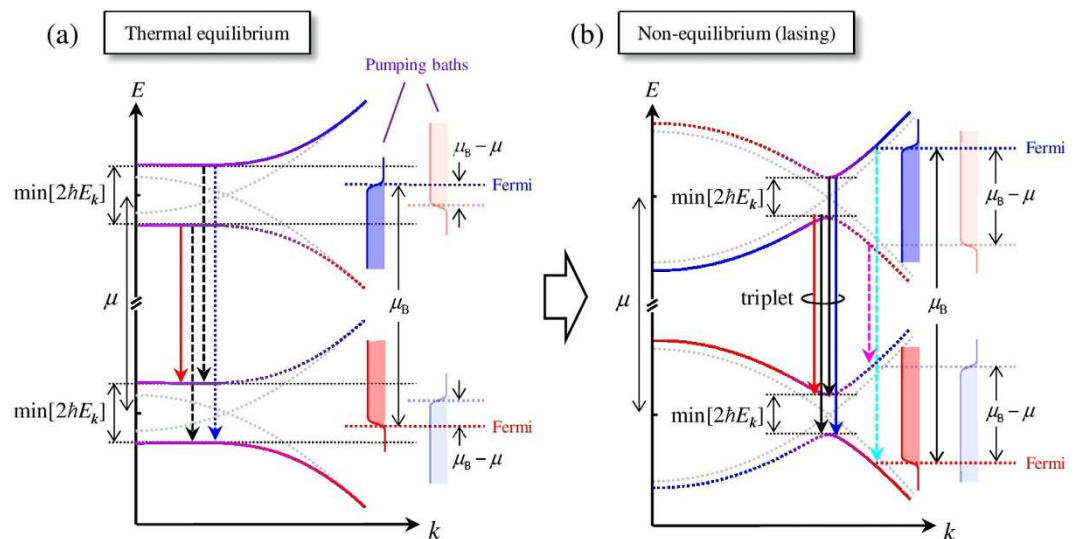
# SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

## OPEN **Erratum:** High-energy side-peak emission of exciton-polariton condensates in high density regime


Tomoyuki Horikiri, Makoto Yamaguchi, Kenji Kamide, Yasuhiro Matsuo, Tim Byrnes, Natsuko Ishida, Andreas Löffler, Sven Höfling, Yutaka Shikano, Tetsuo Ogawa, Alfred Forchel & Yoshihisa Yamamoto

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This Article contains an error in Figure 3(B), where the Fermi distributions of the pumping path are incorrectly shaded black. The correct Figure 3 appears below as Figure 1.



**Figure 1.**

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